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BRITISH INCOME TAX. PRESENT PROVISIONS—RELIEF FOR MARRIED MEN.

The June monthly financial report issued by Lloyd's Bank gives details of the present position of the income-tax payments in the United Kingdom. It says—

In view of the substantial nature of the changes it will doubtless be of interest to detail the main provisions of the Finance Bill which deal with this source of revenue. In Mr. Bonar Law's Budget of 1918 the standard rate of income-tax was increased from 6s. to 7s. 6d., no change being made on incomes up to £500. A revision was made of the differential rates applicable where total income was not more than £5,000, as follows—

Rate on "earned" income when total earned and unearned income—	Exceeded.	Did not exceed.	Rate in the
£200	£200	£200	2s. 6d.
500	500	500	3s. 6d.
1,000	1,000	1,000	4s. 6d.
1,500	1,500	1,500	5s. 6d.
2,000	2,000	2,000	6s. 6d.
2,500	2,500	2,500	7s. 6d.
3,000	3,000	3,000	8s. 6d.

Rate on "unearned" income when total earned and unearned income—

Exceeded.	Did not exceed.	Rate in the
£200	£200	2s. 6d.
500	500	3s. 6d.
1,000	1,000	4s. 6d.
1,500	1,500	5s. 6d.
2,000	2,000	6s. 6d.
2,500	2,500	7s. 6d.
3,000	3,000	8s. 6d.

The limit of super-tax exemption was reduced from £3,000 to £2,500 and the maximum rate of tax increased from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

SUPER-TAX RATES.

The main changes now proposed provide, inter alia, that—

(1) Income-tax for the year 1920-21 shall be charged at the rate of six shillings.

(2) Super-tax shall be charged in respect of the income of any individual the total of which from all sources exceeds £2,000.

(3) The rates of super-tax in respect of the excess of income over £2,000 shall be—

For every pound.	s. d.
Of the first £500 of the excess	1 6
next £500	2 6
2,000	3 6
2,500	4 6
3,000	5 6
3,500	6 6
4,000	7 6
4,500	8 6
5,000	9 6
5,500	10 6
6,000	11 6
6,500	12 6
7,000	13 6
7,500	14 6
8,000	15 6
8,500	16 6
9,000	17 6
9,500	18 6
10,000	19 6
10,500	20 6
11,000	21 6
11,500	22 6
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12,500	24 6
13,000	25 6
13,500	26 6
14,000	27 6
14,500	28 6
15,000	29 6
15,500	30 6
16,000	31 6
16,500	32 6
17,000	33 6
17,500	34 6
18,000	35 6
18,500	36 6
19,000	37 6
19,500	38 6
20,000	39 6
20,500	40 6
21,000	41 6
21,500	42 6
22,000	43 6
22,500	44 6
23,000	45 6
23,500	46 6
24,000	47 6
24,500	48 6
25,000	49 6
25,500	50 6
26,000	51 6
26,500	52 6
27,000	53 6
27,500	54 6
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28,500	56 6
29,000	57 6
29,500	58 6
30,000	59 6
30,500	60 6
31,000	61 6
31,500	62 6
32,000	63 6
32,500	64 6
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33,500	66 6
34,000	67 6
34,500	68 6
35,000	69 6
35,500	70 6
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36,500	72 6
37,000	73 6
37,500	74 6
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38,500	76 6
39,000	77 6
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40,000	79 6
40,500	80 6
41,000	81 6
41,500	82 6
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42,500	84 6
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161,500	322 6
162,000	323 6
162,500	324 6
163,000	325 6
163,500	326 6
164,000	327 6
164,500	328 6

CIVIL UNIFORM.
GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The following appears in the Gazette:—
The King has approved of the recommendations made, with a view to economy, by a committee appointed for the purpose of considering alterations in the regulations with regard to Civil Uniform.

First and second class uniform.—The wearing of the Full Dress Coat to be optional. The Levee Coat to be substituted for it as the option of the wearer, on all occasions when Full Dress is prescribed.

Third, Fourth and Fifth Class Uniform.—In future to be of one pattern for all three classes, but with distinctive embroidery on the collar to mark the three classes.

The White Undress Tropical Uniform.—As approved for use by Colonial officials in tropical countries may be worn at Court and on all ceremonial occasions overseas, at the option of those entitled to it.

All persons in possession of Civil Uniform made in accordance with the existing regulations may continue to wear them as heretofore.

Civil Uniforms as approved for use by Officers of the Government in India may be worn as heretofore.

In lieu of either Civil Uniform or Court Dress, the following alternative Dress may be worn by gentlemen (other than members of their Majesties' Households and of the Diplomatic and Consular Service) on all occasions when the Uniform or Court Dress is prescribed:—

An ordinary black evening dress.
Black or white evening dress waist-coat.
Breeches—Plain black evening dress material or stockinet, with three small black cloth or silk buttons, and small jet or black buckles at knee.
Shoes—Black silk.
Hose—Plain Court with bows, no buckles.
Tie—White evening dress bow necktie.

MACAO EXTRADITION.
REPEAL OF ORDINANCE.

A Proclamation by H.E. the Governor, appearing in the Gazette, orders the repeal of the Macao Extradition Ordinance, 1881. A Gazette note on the Proclamation says:—The Macao Extradition Ordinance, 1881, was evidently intended as a temporary measure pending the conclusion of the treaty between Great Britain and Portugal which was then under negotiation, and it seems probable that the unusual power of repeal given to the Governor in Council by Section 19 of the Ordinance was intended to be used upon the conclusion of the treaty. This appears to have been overlooked when the treaty was concluded and brought into force in 1884. It is inconvenient to have a special set of rules for the single case of extradition to Macao, and the procedure of the Ordinance is also inferior in certain respects to the procedure of the general extradition law which will apply when the Ordinance is repealed. For example, there is no provision for the issue of any warrant of arrest before the receipt of a formal requisition. The Ordinance has therefore been repealed.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO
SERVANT.
ANOTHER CASE.

In Mr. Hutchison's Court, as the Magistrate, on Saturday, a case in which a Chinese woman was charged with assaulting a small servant girl was mentioned by Mr. Rowan (solicitor) who said that the offence was a small one, and he would like a remand until sometime next week.

The Magistrate: Whether the offence is small or not, Mr. Rowan, it will have to be decided according to the evidence the Police produce.

Mr. Rowan: There is not a mark on her, your Worship.

Inspector Willis, who prosecuted, said that the child was badly bruised all over the body. His Worship could inspect her if he chose.

The Magistrate: No, I think the medical evidence will be sufficient.

The Inspector said that the girl was tied, with a piece of rope and severely beaten with a cane.

Mr. Rowan: We don't know that. It has to come out in evidence.

The Magistrate: I am entitled to hear some facts of the case before remanding it, Mr. Rowan.

The case was remanded until Wednesday, the Police bail being extended.

Mr. Rowan: I wish to apply to your Worship for a reduction of the bail, because—

The Magistrate: I will not. Certainly not, Mr. Rowan.

MESSRS. HASTINGS, HODGE
& CO., LTD.
PETITION FOR WINDING UP.

At the Supreme Court, on Saturday, before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. M. J. Gompertz), Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. F. E. Nash) petitioned for the winding up of the firm of Messrs. Hastings, Hodge & Co., Ltd., of new Government Buildings, import and export merchants.

The petition of the Tak Wing firm, 98, Connaught Road West (Petitioner), set out that the Hastings, Hodge & Co., Ltd. was incorporated in December, 1919, having a nominal capital of \$120,000 divided into shares of \$100 each. The amount of capital paid up or credited as paid up was \$85,000. The Company in July, 1920, was indebted to petitioners in the sum of \$4,950, being amount due on two cheques made in favour of the said firm and which were dishonoured on presentation. On July 7th the petitioners commenced an action in the Supreme Court and obtained judgment for \$4,950 and \$249.30 taxed costs. On July 21st petitioners sued out a writ of execution and on July 31st the bailiff returned the same wholly unsatisfied and the judgment was still unpaid. The Company was insolvent and unable to pay its debts and the petitioners prayed that it be wound up.

Mr. Jenkin read the petition, and drew His Lordship's attention to the various ordinances connected with the winding-up of a Company. He asked that the petition be granted, mentioning the fact that it was unopposed, and that no notice had been served either by way of support or opposition. He asked that the Official Receiver be appointed Liquidator, as by virtue of his office he became Provisional Liquidator.

His Lordship granted the petition.

THEFT FROM SINCERE CO.
RETURNED BANISHEE'S CRIME.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, on Saturday, with stealing a roll of gauze valued at \$75, the property of the Sincere Company. The first and third defendants were charged with unlawfully returning from banishment. The banishment charges were dealt with first, and as to these the defendants pleaded "guilty." The Magistrate passed sentence of twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks each.

The other charge was then proceeded with against all three defendants.

An assistant at Sincere's store deposed that at 7 p.m., on Friday, the defendants and a woman came to his department and asked to be shown some gauze. The defendants were all well dressed in long silk coats. He (witness) exhibited several rolls. The woman picked up one roll, and spreading it out, held it up so that it screened witness's view of what was taking place on the other side of the counter. Suspecting some dishonesty, witness watched, and saw the second defendant take a roll of gauze from the show case and hide it under his coat. Witness signalled to one of his folk at the opposite counter, and the latter arrested the second defendant.

The Magistrate convicted the second defendant and sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

The other two defendants were discharged.

ALLEGED FORGED
TESTIMONIALS.

CHINESE YOUTH CHARGED.

Mr. N. L. Smith had before him at the Magistracy, on Saturday, a Chinese youth, who was charged with unlawfully uttering two forged certificates of character purporting to have been signed by Mr. F. G. White of the Y.M.C.A., and the late Mr. L. Le Breton, sub-manager of Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.

The defendant pleaded "guilty."

Mr. Agassiz, acting Assistant Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, stated that the defendant applied to Mr. Bullock, Chief Clerk of the Colonial Secretary's Office, for employment, and when asked for references, he produced the documents which formed the subject of the charge. They were dated December 30th, 1914, and August 31st, 1914, respectively. Mr. Bullock's suspicions were aroused by the wording of the certificates, and on making enquiries, he found that both were forged certificates.

The case was remanded.

A Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary announced that His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, has been pleased to direct that a sovereign shall cease to be currency or legal tender in Ceylon.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION
IN CHINA.
STRIIVING FOR UNITY.

A COMPLICATED PROBLEM.

The Asiatic News Agency states that General Li Shun in a recent interview anticipated that if the central government will listen to his advice and suggestions, the reunification of the Chinese Republic can be effected previous to the celebration of the double national anniversary, this year. That is to say, General Li enters the hope that domestic peace and order will be established in this country before October 10th next, but officials who lay claim to a better appreciation of the situation consider that General Li expects too much from his negotiations with the south-western provinces, which are not yet even formally opened. Those who hold pessimistic views of the political situation express the opinion that it will probably take another year to reunify the Anasui and the Yunnan militaries and to conduct domestic peace negotiations with their leaders. General Li Jung-shing and Tang Chi-yao. Opinions are still divided among influential politicians and military leaders as to whether the northern government should only negotiate with Canton, which represents the Chenesehui party, and the Kwangsi militarists, and leave others alone, or to negotiate both with Canton and Yunnan, and leave those helpless Kuomintang leaders in Shanghai, like Sun Yat-sen and Wu Ting-fang, in the cold, because they are not supported by any military power. The latest information concerning internal peace in that negotiations will be conducted by General Li Shun with Canton, General Wong of Hupeh to deal with those leaders in Hunan, while the Peking government will deal directly with General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, Kueichow and Szechuan. The situation is still full of complications. It seems there is no hope of immediate domestic peace as a result of the defeat of the An-fu and Anhui factions by the Ching and Fengtien forces. According to both private and official advisers in Peking, the first convocation of a special Citizens Convention is not supported by any real power with the exception of General Yu himself. While it goes without saying that China will derive some good from the defeat of the An-fu politicians and militarists, it is impossible to expect that every big question can be fundamentally settled immediately to the lasting benefit of China and her people. It is even anticipated by a section of the people in the ancient southern capital of Nanking that the hatred for the An-fu club will be forgotten by the Chinese students and others who are now clamouring so loudly for the handing over of ex-General Hsu Shu-chien and others to China by Japan for trial, and through political intrigues and counter-intrigues in Peking politics, they will emerge scot free from the Japan. The same news agency learns that in order not to shake the foundation of the legal position of the President Hsu Shih-chang, General Tiao Kun and Chang Tso-lin and acting Premier Chin have come to the conclusion that the demand for the abolition of the new Parliament in Peking should not be pressed. The Government has announced that all An-fu members of the two Houses of the new Parliament shall be permitted to remain in their posts if they publicly renounce their past connection with the An-fu in the Government Gazette, and that they shall then be at liberty to join any other political party. As both General Tiao and General Chang are qualified for High Inspecting Commissioners' ships they are already doing their utmost to enlist the support of members of the Parliament for the formation of new political parties, and they have gone so far as to offer monetary allowances and subsidies to old An-fu members if they will join these parties. If this sort of thing continues there will shortly be a second and third An-fu clubs in Peking politics, and it will surely lead to armed conflict between the rival leaders within a few years. Acting chief secretaries have been appointed by the Senate and the Houses in place of Chang Tso-lin, Liang Hung-chi, and Chang Tso-lin, and due preparations are being made for the next session of Parliament. It is believed that a member of the Chang Tso-lin or Fengtien party will be nominated Chairman of the Chung-Yi Yuan to replace Wang Yi-tang.

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THE SPOILS OF THE PEKING
BATTLEFIELD.

A Mukden message states that in the course of several days hundreds of trains have arrived there from Peking and Pao-tung carrying valuable arms and munitions from the Anfu army in battlefields and partially looted from their camps in Nanyang and Peiyuan. The Fengtien troops. The Mukden officers say that most of the arms are modern Japanese war weapons, and that their total cost is about thirty millions.

THE OZONE MYTH.

Writing on "The Ozone Myth" recently "Diary" of the "Washington Gazette" says:—There is something attractive in the proposal to bring down to our congested inland towns from the seaside by means of lines of pipes, but before a company is floated for that purpose it would be as well to make certain that it will be worth while. As a matter of fact, the amount of ozone in seaside air is infinitesimal—rarely as much as two parts in a million parts of air—and it exists in about the same proportion in all pure air, country or seaside. And there is no evidence whatever that it has any beneficial effect on the human system. The characteristic smell which visitors to the seaside find so exhilarating, and which some are actually given off by decaying vegetable and animal matter washed up by the tide. But I suppose it is not late now to dissipate the ozone myth.

CHINA AND FOREIGN
INTERVENTION.
CHINESE OPPOSITION.

We reproduce from the Canton Times of the 28th inst. the following leading article, which was headed "We Oppose Foreign Intervention."

From time to time some section of the foreign press in China suggests foreign intervention as the only hope of ending the present internal conflict in China, not knowing that the progress of China, having its real beginning in the present civil war, is the result of the intervention of foreigners towards a struggle which to them, seems unprofitable, is its possible interference with trade, their sole object of coming to China. A review of the trade reports published by the Chinese Maritime Customs, however, will show that in spite of the political division of China, trade has improved over previous years, as far as figures are concerned, and the figures, especially the dollars and cents, are what most of the foreigners here want, and they have succeeded in getting them, as our imports exceeded our exports, since we bought from foreigners much more than they bought from us.

While we are struggling among ourselves, we have always been careful not to cause damage to foreign residents in order to avoid having their governments present big bills for alimony injuries done and also to prevent suspicion of our incompetence from intimidating the one and incompetent national disunion. Civil war has been going on for the last three years, but it has caused practically no international inconvenience. Whatever damage we have done to our own people has been insignificant when compared with the harm done by our strikes and race riots in foreign countries. It is unnecessary to mention the recent events in Mexico, Russia, Ireland, Egypt, India and other countries to show that, not only the Chinese, but also of peoples are fighting for their natural rights against those who seem to think they are the whole thing on earth because of better political, economic, or intellectual advantages.

If the foreign governments had not been misled by their mostly second-rate diplomats they have sent to China and had not adopted the "strong man" policy by recognizing warlords like Yuan Shih-kai, Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Tso-lin and others as the possible dictators who might bring peace to China, the present civil war would have ended long ago. While we have no right to ask for foreign aid in our purely domestic matters, we have every cause to complain of and protest against the one-sided assistance to the enemy of the country. The Chinese militarists and foolish politicians who have been unlawfully mortgaging national resources and public assets to foreigners who will, no doubt, sooner or later be considered but receivers of stolen property.

China, now with the dishonest officials and unscrupulous militarists on top and in the front, indeed, looks helpless, rotten, and miserable, but among the great mass of Chinese people, we have able statesmen and loyal citizens who still have, under the surface of our ground, untold wealth and resources which will some day count much in the council of nations and in the world of finance and commerce.

China asks for no intervention, but for less interference, so that her people may solve their own problems. When a family is having a house-cleaning, it is better for book-sellers and insurance solicitors to withdraw for a while.

AMERICA'S SIBERIAN
PROTEST.

THOUGHT ABOUT JAPAN.

NEW YORK, August 28th. (Mainichi correspondent) have been gathering observations in Washington. First, I have observed that the so-called militarist ambition of Japan which anti-Japanese demagogues have preached so forcibly for many a year is now received as a fact not only by the general public but by the first stringers of the press. This belief has been further strengthened by the timely protest of the United States Government against the occupation of Saghalien. Many noted observers remark that Japan has almost completely paved the way for such a belief. Readers of Mr. Vanderlip's observations will easily see how he emphasized the predominance of the militarist school in Japanese Governmental policy. Mr. Tait observed the same thing—in fact his remarks were an echo of Vanderlip's. Mr. Kingsley's article was published in the New York Times with the heading "Japanese Life as State Falls in Far Eastern Ambitions."

All these observations were friendly yet strongly antagonistic in the sense of attacking Japan's militarist policy. They were published in the more influential dailies throughout the country a little before or simultaneously with the report of the American protest.

Japan's explanation, so far as published in America, is poor in content, illogical, and ambiguous. The impression this creates is further strengthened by the conviction that America is in the right. Mr. Wile of the Public Ledger, a noted American journalist, pointed out to me in the Press room at the State Department, the editorial comment of a Tokyo paper which said that Saghalien is not part of Siberia as Japan is free to act there as she likes. Mr. Wile asked me: "Is not the northern part of Saghalien Russian territory?" Some correspondents mentioned these illogical arguments to Mr. Colby at the weekly conference between Mr. Colby and the correspondents.

On points of fact and logic the State Department differs considerably from Tokyo. The report of the Consul at Vladivostok to the State Department concerning the Nikolayev massacre, which was based upon the statements of American refugee officers positively from the Japanese publication on many main points. Some Japanese reports of new enterprises and business interests in Northern Saghalien taken as evidence contradictory to the Japanese declaration.

SUMMER
SALE

SEVERAL

LADIES'
DRESSES & BLOUSES

AT HALF PRICE.

EVENING GOWNS

AT BIG REDUCTIONS.

MILLINERY

BOOTS & SHOES

BELOW COST.

LAST DAY OF SALE
SATURDAY, SEPT. 4th.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

BROADWOOD
PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 744

(14, Des-Voeux Road).

GREAT CASH SALE
OF
GENTLEMEN'S GOODS

NOW PROCEEDING

Bargains in

SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, SOCKS,
UNDERWEAR, SHOES, ETC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

NEXT TERM begins on **MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1920.**

An Examination for new boys will be held on **SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th at 9 A.M.** All names of new boys, Boarders and Day Boys, should be sent in by **SEPTEMBER 11th.**

All Fees are payable quarterly or half yearly in advance.

Parents and Guardians can see the Headmaster any morning September 8th-11th between the hours of 10 A.M. and 12 Noon, or at other times by appointment.

Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, Headmaster.

Hongkong, August 24th, 1920. [1392]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY, SEPT 6th, at 8.15 P.M.

1393

STROTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE.

THE Steamship "DEUEL"

having arrived from Seattle via Seattle, on August 30th, 1920. Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and should be removed to their own Godowns as soon as possible.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it was examined at 10 A.M. on September 5th, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Co., Ltd.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns and Cargo undelivered on and after September 8th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STROTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents.

1st Floor, 100-101 Building, 12, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1394]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENAVY"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd Sept., 1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 3rd Sept., 1920, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, August 27th, 1920. [1395]

ADVICE

INDICATIONS point to a heavy demand for **SEEDS** this season.

To be sure of getting early variety you wish, we suggest that you order to-day.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Garden Seeds, Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 820.

INTIMATIONS

To AGENTS.

INCREASE IN TRANS-PACIFIC FARES.

EFFECTIVE on and after the 15th September, 1920, for all sailings on and after that date. First and Second Class, and First Class Servants fares from Oriental Ports to Pacific Ports of steamer's destination in Canada or the United States and Honolulu are increased twenty per cent.

Increase applies to all fares named, whether for ordinary, special or suite accommodation.

Passengers who have made deposit securing passage will be protected at old fare for sailings up to 31st December, 1920, provided balance of passage money is paid by 15th September, 1920.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
NIPPON Yusen Kaisha
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, August 25th, 1920. [1388]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1004 for one silver share No. 100 now converted into 5 gold shares in this Society standing in the name of GEORGE BIRROW ALDERSON of Alexandria has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a certificate for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.

Hongkong, August 14th, 1920. [1396]

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., North Point. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—

The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings. [1384]

WANTED.

WANTED position by an experienced Export man who is also well acquainted with Floorgoods and General Import. Able to correspond in the most important commercial languages; perfect knowledge of Chinese. Can bring good Foreign connections. No objection to emigrate.

Apply—Box 1355, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1355]

WANTED.

HOUSEHOLD, with a delightful house (furnished and detached), would be glad to know of a married couple of refined tastes seeking house accommodation. No objection to one child.

Apply—Box 1384, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1384]

WANTED.

A GODOWN of about 8,000 square feet of floor space on or near the Water Front.

Apply to—P. O. Box No. 5. [1391]

GODOWN.

WANTED: To rent or if necessary to buy a Spacious Godown facing the water front at West Point or Wanchai.

Reply to—Box 1319, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1309]

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMSHIN-CANTON.

FOR SALE LOT No. 62, immediately behind the Customs Compound, with an area of 12,845 square feet, measuring 90 x 104 feet, frontage to creek which is adjacent to Western Exit leading to Coast Road berths, Shamshin Railway and Grand Trunk Line to Hankow, now in construction.

Apply to—HERBERT DENT & CO., [1371]

FOR SALE.

LAND at Kowloon, about 6,945 square feet, is a very desirable position for European dwelling.

For full particulars apply to—LINSLEY & DAVIS, Alexander Buildings, Hongkong. [1385]

FOR SALE.

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Whisky Table for crushing and containing 100,000 lbs. of sugar.

For particulars apply—CARVALHO & COMPANY, Machinery Department. [1396]

FOR SALE.

NO. 1 STEWART TERRACE, 87, The Peak.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexander Buildings. [1381]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS, if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for—Bureau P. Q. AD. AP.

WANTED—Experienced STENO-GRAPHER with good knowledge of English. Apply in writing to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [138]

WANTED—At Swatow, Young Eurasian or English-Speaking Chinese GIRL to look after Baby of four months, and do sewing and baby's washing. Free quarters and food. Fare paid. Reply with photo, stating age, salary, etc. to K.W., Daily Press Office. [63]

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2832.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads, Tel. 111.

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station.

This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BATH AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on application to—

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

771

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBO, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLEI"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Sept., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 2nd Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 2nd Sept., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 27th, 1920. [1387]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Aug. 30th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Aug. 30th, 1920, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, August 22nd, 1920. [1384]

INTIMATION

It is generally admitted that most Whiskies have now a "Post-War Weakness."

It is claimed that

WATSON'S E WHISKY

still maintains its high standard of quality. The same blend, same good old age—mellowness, character and fine flavour—Forty years' reputation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTH.

TOMORY. On the 28th inst., at the French Hospital, to Capt. and Mrs. K. A. M. TOMORY (R.A.M.C.), a son. [1390]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., O LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 30TH, 1920.

CHINA AND CATHAY.

It is a common error for these two names to be regarded as synonymous. "It was the poet Tennyson who made the name Cathay well-known in the English language. When he wrote of fifty years of Europe being better than 'a cycle of Cathay' it was almost inevitable that it would lead to some confusion in the public mind. The average person will tell you that 'Cathay' is only another name for China, but that is not so. Marco Polo wrote about 'Cathay' for Cathay existed in his day. Cathay, or Khitai, was the name given by the Khitan conquerors to the kingdom established by them in the northern provinces of what we now know as China. In the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for the year 1896 we find Colonel H. Yule giving the following interesting information on the distinction between China and Cathay: 'To those who had paid any attention to the subject,' he said, 'the mere use of the name 'Cathay' would define the period with which it was meant to deal, namely the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries.' He then explained that the name itself—Khitai—though its European use may be considered as limited properly to those centuries, is still that by which China is known to nearly all the nations which are accustomed to view it from the land side. Apparently the Russians, the Persians and the people in Turkistan still use it. On the other hand, English sinologists tell us, to-day, that it is incorrect for us to call the Chinese 'the people of Cathay.' Cathay is a kingdom of the past. As has always happened to the conquerors of the Chinese, the Khitans, a people of Mongol lineage, who conquered the northern provinces, became absorbed by the conquered and they adopted Chinese

customs and ways of living. It was during the period of their ascendancy, which ended in 1193 A.D., that the name Cathay became indissolubly associated with the land that we now call China. It was not until the rise of the Mongol power, a century later, that Asia was opened to the passage of Frank travellers. Many wanderers, dumb to posterity, found their way to the far Court of Kara Korum; but there went also two Franciscans of superior intelligence whose narratives have been handed down to us. After some centuries of oblivion, Europe obtained information of the great and civilized people dwelling in the extreme East, upon the shores of an ocean far-away. To the land of that strange people they gave a name, which was then heard for the first time in the West. They called the land Cathay. One PERRICHARD wrote a contribution to knowledge entitled 'Researches into the Physical History of Mankind' and he said that the Tartar appellation of the Chin dynasty was Khitai. There was a Jesuit Missionary who resided in China from 1840 to 1877 and he left a work which he called 'A New History of China.' His name was GABRIEL MAGALLANS and this matter of the names of Cathay and China puzzled him. He recorded the fact that foreigners used the following names—(1) Harai-Katai, (2) Catai, (3) Catio, (4) Mongi, (5) Nicacorun, (6) Chin, (7) China, and (8) Kina. At that time the Tartars, who lived on the west side of the country, called the Chinese Harai-Katai, or black barbarians, and they gave the same name to China itself. Imitating the Tartars, the Muscovites called the country Katai, and merchants from various parts of India called it Cataio. These were the observations of a man who lived in the country two and a half centuries ago. It is not too much to suppose that the Catai of MAGALLANS and the Cathay of MARCO Polo and other early writers mean the same territory. The apparently reliable MAGALLANS informed us that the name Chin seems to have been given to the country by the Indians because of a family named CHIN who reigned one hundred and sixty-nine years after CHRIST. There is also the possibility that it came from the family name CHU, as that family reigned two hundred and forty-six years before CHRIST. The head of the CHU family held sway over all China, including Yunnan which is comparatively speaking near to Bengal. Indians could not imitate exactly the tone of the Chinese, and they called it Chin. The Portuguese had a way of adding 'a' to such words, and so they coined the word China, and it is possible that this name will be in future always used to signify the vast country it now generally describes. If we want to be accurate we must only apply the word Cathay to the period of Marco Polo and the other travellers of six or seven centuries ago, and to the more limited territory known to them as such.

Many members of the Red Corps in Canton departed for Waichow on August 20th.

Saigon has been declared a port in which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

One case of enteric fever, the patient being French, was reported in the Colony on Friday.

Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Hake, R.N.R., has been appointed Assistant Harbour Master.

The name of Dr. A. M. Vadon, M.D. (France), has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners in Hongkong.

Mr. O. H. Ritter, Agent of the China Mail Steamship Co., left by the Nile on Saturday, for the United States on holiday.

The wreck of the *Chigo Maru* which went on the rocks of Lamau Island, was sold on Friday to Chik King for \$1,000, the auctioneers being Messrs. Lamert Bros.

The registration of two trade marks standing in the name of Messrs. William Meyerink and Co., of Shanghai, has been renewed under the Hong Kong Ordinances.

The appointment of Commander C. W. M. Beckwith, R.N., to be Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, and Emigration Officer in place of Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., retired, is gazetted.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Lowe to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Cholera cases throughout Korea, says a recent Japan paper, total about 6,000, including nearly 3,000 fatalities. Cholera has also been very prevalent in Japan. The epidemic broke out in Kobe in June and by the end of July 2,667 cases had been recorded.

The Pak Wan or White Cloud Road will be under construction shortly. The Canton Municipality has notified owners of the tombs between Wing Shing Chi Temple and Shi Kiur Yuo Mo Monastery that they must remove their graves not later than September.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, pursuant to notice, will ask:—Will the Head of the Sanitary Department ascertain for the information of the Board, what steps are being taken for the treatment of cases of hydrophobia in the Colony?

A Chinese living at No. 25, Nullah Lane, Wanchai, was, on Friday, removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his right thigh alleged to have been inflicted by another Chinese in the course of a quarrel. The assailant has been arrested and will be charged.

The dead body of a Japanese woman living at No. 36, Connaught Road Central, was removed by the Police to the Public Mortuary on Friday, and post mortem examination was held. The cause of death was attributed to morphia or cocaine poisoning. The case is believed to be one of suicide.

On the arrival of the s.s. *Yuet Wah* from the Coast ports on Friday evening Revenue Officer Ward after a long and tedious search, discovered 380 tacks of prepared non-Government opium concealed under the awnings of the vessel. Enquiries made on board failed to discover the owner of the drug, of which the officer took possession.

The fourth Gymkhana meeting is to be held on Saturday, October 8th. The card will contain the following events:—Five Furlong Handicap, "B" Class Five Furlong Handicap, Gymkhana Stakes, Ladies' Nomination Ball and Bucket Race, Once Round Race, Distance Handicap, about half a mile, and Handicap, one and a quarter mile race.

Three important Chinese members of the staff of the *Lingnan Simpu*, a Japanese paper published in Canton, have been arrested, and the paper has been obliged to suspend publication in consequence. The paper has been publishing many details of the fighting which has been in progress in the East River region, and the arrests are assumed to have some relation to this circumstance.

The *Japan Gazette* of the 17th inst., says:—The local office of the N.Y.K. received information this morning from its Singapore office that a number of Japanese immoral women are being shipped from the port by every steamer. The report says the Colonial Government has issued rigid regulations for the control of disreputable women. There are now in Singapore some 30,000 Japanese girls, and one-half of these are prostitutes. More than 1,000 of these low-class individuals are now waiting passage to Japan.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

MEMORIAL FUND.

The following further contribution to the above Fund has been received by the Editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*:

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook \$ 50

Sums previously acknowledged by the *Hongkong Daily Press* 210

Sums sent direct to Mr. D. K. Blair, hon. treasurer, and acknowledged in the Press 325

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 12 noon on August 28th:

Cyclone or Typhoon near or over Guam, direction unknown.

Cyclone or Typhoon East of Luzon more than 300 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W.

MORE RAILWAYS PROPOSED FOR KWANGTUNG.

The *Canton Times* states that the Director General of the Eight Provinces Railroad Bureau of the Military Government has granted a charter to several merchants of Hongkong for the construction of the Panyu and Hoiping railways. It is reported that more than thirty stations will be established along the proposed road. The work of construction will begin at the beginning of September.

SOVIET REPLY TO GREAT BRITAIN:

WITHDRAWAL OF CIVIL MILITIA DEMAND:

SWEEPING POLISH ARMY SUCCESSES

SERIOUS RIOTING IN BELFAST. CAMERON HIGHLANDERS AVENGE DEATH OF COMRADE:

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT'S GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST POLICE

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

CIVIC MILITIA CONDITION WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, August 28th. The Soviet Government, replying to Mr. Balfour's Note, withdraws the condition demanding of Poland to establish a civic militia composed of workers.

WHY SOVIET YIELDS ON MILITIA CLAUSE.

LONDON, August 28th. The Soviet Government's reply is a long document of a propagandist character. It describes the Lucerne Note as a piece of propaganda directed against Bolshevism institutions, and as an act of interference in Russian affairs which justify a corresponding Soviet action.

The reply describes the proposal for a civic militia in Poland as a concession inasmuch it will be a supplementary army force to the Polish Army of 50,000, and suggests that the attitude of the British Government is dictated by the view that workers must, by nature, be animated with the doctrine of Bolshevism.

The reply continues: "Although our interpretation of this point in our peace terms is thoroughly justified, we are, nevertheless, willing to remove this the only point of divergence, in order to establish a full understanding regarding the terms of peace with Poland."

The reply declares that the Soviet Government never considered their terms as an ultimatum and have always been willing to discuss them with Poland with whom alone they are treating for peace. Therefore, any undertakings which may be given in this connection will be given to Poland alone.

In view of the Russians' earnest desire to attain important results for the world's welfare and peace arising from the peace with Great Britain, the Soviet Government are willing to inform the British Government that the Russian Government has resolved to make a concession on this point and does not insist on the clause referring to the arming of workers for a civic militia in Poland, thus securing full agreement with Great Britain. The remainder of the reply is the defense of the Soviet Government, against the charge of being an oligarchy. The reply declares that all States which have a form of government different from the Soviet are the true oligarchies.

The reply says that the Soviet Government is subordinating everything else to its paramount desire to secure the establishment of peace throughout the world, and agrees to withdraw the condition of civic militia in its terms to Poland. It expresses the opinion that the reply, thus, meets with the wishes of the British and the Italian Governments.

UNITED STATES NOTE TO POLAND.

WASHINGTON, August 28th. The State Department admits that a Note was sent to Poland on August 21st, suggesting that Poland should state its intention to abstain from any territorial aggression against Russia, and remain within the boundaries indicated by the Peace Treaty, pending an agreement regarding her eastern frontier. Informal assurances have been received from the Polish Government that the Polish army would not attempt to convert the counter-offensive into aggressive warfare.

WHAT POLAND SHOULD DO!

WASHINGTON, August 28th.

The publication of the Polish reply to the American Note has been deferred pending further correspondence with Poland. The officials describe the Note as "not disappointing." The discussion now revolves upon the question whether the Polish forces should remain where they are upon the line fixed by the Supreme Council, or continue the pursuit of Bolsheviks returning there after the victory is complete.

REVIEW OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, August 28th. While some Continental correspondents are making a feature of the possibilities of the formation of and of equipping a fresh Bolshevik army for a new offensive at Warsaw, it is clear this evening that neither the British nor the French military circles entertain such an eventuality. It must be remembered that the Polish captures exceed 70,000 and a further 60,000 have been disarmed in German territory, while war material, including 30 guns of these forces, have fallen into Polish hands. The weekly official military review declares that the Polish counter-offensive has been completely successful, the Red Armies retreating in a disorderly manner from the Prussian frontier to the Upper Bug. The Polish North-West Army has reached the line Mlawo-Przany-Ostrolenka-Lomza, thus, completely cutting off the Bolshevik Fourth Army between Warsaw and Thorn. Three divisions of this army surrendered with Divisional Staffs, also the Fourth Army's staff, while two divisions and cavalry corps have now been surrounded to the east of the Vistula. Further Polish troops have arrived at Strasburg and Soldau, finally closing the last loophole of escape to the Red right wing. The main Polish blow, under Marshal Piskudski's personal direction, operating northwards between Ivanogorod and Chelno, was a complete surprise. Here, the Poles advanced 75 miles on a front of 125 miles in 4 days, while since August 20th, the advance has been even more rapid—making the total depth of the advance over 120 miles in 8 days. Southwards, the Bolshevik attack upon Lemberg was frustrated by counter-attacks, compelling the enemy to retreat northwards. The Soviet Army in ethnographical Poland comprised 31 Divisions of whom 6 have been entirely destroyed, 8 lost 50 per cent. of their strength, and the remaining 7 who suffered heavily are rapidly disintegrating.

General Weygand's opinion. LONDON, August 27th. The extent of the Bolshevik disaster may be gauged by the fact that it is estimated that the Poles have captured two-thirds of the Bolshevik guns.

General Weygand, interviewed, said he hoped that the Reds would not have sufficient forces to attack Poland again, although there are immense resources in vast Russia. The situation at present is reassuring. The Soviets had concentrated all available man-power on the attempt to capture Warsaw.

SIGNIFICANCE OF OCCUPATION OF OSSOWIEC.

LONDON, August 28th. The Polish occupation of Ossowiec is regarded as a proof of the absolute demoralization of the Reds in the Northern sector. It is remembered that during the war, all the German attacks failed against these forts which are surrounded with morasses.

IN EASTERN GALICIA.

WARSAW, August 27th.

A communiqué says in Eastern Galicia the Poles are pursuing the Bolsheviks south of the Dniester, and have repulsed, surrounded or captured the Bolsheviks. On reaching the right bank, the Poles captured an entire brigade of 4,000 in the region of Horodenka.

GENERAL WRANGEL'S CAPTURES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 27th.

General Wrangel reports that he has captured Novorossiisk and Ekaterinodar. GENERAL WRANGEL'S SOUTHERN ARMY SUCCESSES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 27th.

General Wrangel's Southern Army has won a great victory in north Taurida province, capturing numerous prisoners and considerable booty.

CHINESE COMMIT SUICIDE.

LONDON, August 28th.

Reuter learns that a number of Chinese officials in the Russian army in Poland are reported to have committed suicide.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN TERMS REJECTED BY THE POLES.

LONDON, August 28th.

The Daily Herald correspondent at Minsk, writing on August 23rd, says the Polish reply to the Russian peace terms amounts to flat rejection. Out of the fifteen Russian demands, only one, namely demobilization, has been accepted, provided that demobilization is mutual. The general impression is that the next sitting will be the last.

BIG ANTI-BOLSHEVİK RISING.

LONDON, August 28th.

The Times learns from Constantinople that practically the whole of northern Caucasus has risen against the Bolsheviks. General Wrangel's forces, after landing at Rizek, have reached the neighbourhood of the important Mikoviet-Skaya Junction, which, it is believed, they have captured. A force of 10,000 ex-officers and Cossacks threatens Krasnovsk, midway between Azov, on the Caspian, and Daghestan. Moslems near the Caspian have risen and cut the Baku railway.

VIEW OF "COUNCIL OF ACTION."

LONDON, August 28th.

The Labour "Council of Action," replying to the Note by Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti, declares that it must be read as a move in the direction of war and reactionary policy in which the Civic Militia proposal is being used as a pretext. Furthermore, the Poles' refusal of the Russian terms immediately brings Mr. Lloyd George's bona fides to the test as to whether he would apply to Poland the same peremptory methods as he applied to the Russians when they seemed to him to transgress beyond a reasonable policy. Finally, the Council is convinced that it is necessary immediately to open Anglo-Russian peace negotiations, to cease all support of Poland and to withdraw all British warships from Russian waters.

MINERS' VOICE.

IN FAVOUR OF STRIKE.

LONDON, August 28th. The returns of miners' ballot, as far published, show overwhelming majorities in favour of a strike in support of the demand of 2s. a day increase in wages and 14s. 2d. a ton reduction in the price of household coal which the Government is overwhelmingly opposing. The Welsh returns, this afternoon were 25,000 for and 7,000 against the strike.

WILL NOT ADVISE DIRECT ACTION.

LONDON, August 28th.

While it is considered that the miners' ballot will result in a large majority in favour of a strike, it is understood that this is officially regarded as indicating little more than loyalty to the men's leaders, as it is declared that Mr. Smillie will not advise direct action without the certain co-operation of the whole Triple Alliance. But there is evidence that the Alliance will hesitate to sanction a combined strike unless the outside Unions agree to finance it. Moreover, Moderate Constitutionalists, like Mr. Clynes, will throw their whole influence into the scale to preserve industrial peace. It is understood that before a strike the committee of Labour leaders, which intervened in last year's railway strike, would intervene. It is declared that the Government is convinced that Mr. Smillie will be unable to stampede his own Federation or the associated Unions into precipitate action.

It is possible that, as a last resort, the Government will appeal to the country on the single issue of the rights of the country against sectional interests, in the event of the ballot favouring a strike. The Triple Alliance meets next week to consider the situation, but Labour officials believe that the Alliance itself will not intervene directly in favour of the Government.

LATEST CABLES.

SENSATIONAL CHARGE AGAINST REPUBLICANS.

GOVERNOR COX'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 28th.

A sensation has been caused in the United States by Governor Cox's charges against the Republicans regarding the raising of campaign funds.

Speaking at Princeton, Indiana, Governor Cox alleged that fabulous sums were being contributed to the Republican cause by selfish and greedy interests. His chief aim would be to expose the Senatorial plot.

GOVERNOR COX CALLED TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

CHICAGO, August 28th.

The Congressional Committee investigating the campaign expenditure has summoned the chairman of the Republican Democratic Campaign Committee, and a telegram has been sent to Governor Cox inviting him to submit evidence in support of his charge that the Republicans raised a campaign fund of fifteen millions to further Senator Harding's election.

ATTACK ON BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

NEW YORK, August 28th.

Sir Auckland Geddes describes as perfectly absurd the report that the £7,000 voted in the Commons for Sir Auckland Geddes for entertainment purposes was really intended for the Democratic Party funds, and that it would be shortly increased tenfold.

GREEK STEAMER RAIDED.

HAUL OF COCAINE AND OPIUM.

NEW YORK, August 28th.

Federal authorities raided the Greek steamer *Thymistokles* and found aboard a quantity of cocaine, morphine, and opium, valued at \$80,000, concealed in the engine room.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

VICTORY FOR BARRY.

SYDNEY, August 28th.

Barry won the Sculling Championship by twelve lengths.

LONDON, August 27th.

To-morrow over the famous Parramatta Course, the scene of many a historic sculling contest, Ernie Barry again meets A.D. Felton, a young Australian ex-soldier, for the professional sculling championship of the world which the Tynekehan man lost last year at Putney on the Mortlake course.

To-day's cables report that both contestants are in fine condition. The betting favours Barry.

The race will be most interesting as critics are of opinion that Barry damaged his chance in the 1919 match by a tactical error in choosing the course when he already had an inferior berth which, with the weather conditions prevailing, constituted a serious handicap. In any case, in some sense it is a contest between the skill of experience and the strength of youth. Barry, with his slight build, is anything but a typical strong man, while Felton is a burly young giant who, though no mean sculler, is in no way as finished an athlete as Barry who has super-natural wrist work and a long, smooth, gliding stroke. If the British veteran, who is almost beyond the athletic age wins to-morrow, it will be a striking vindication of the super-mastery of style over brute force.

WIRELESS STRIKE.

MEN GRANTED LARGE INCREASE.

LONDON, August 27th.

The dispute between the wireless operators and the wireless companies has been settled after prolonged negotiations. The men have been granted an average increase of 125 per cent. over the pre-war rates and the war bonus has been merged in the salary as from May 1st last, at the rate of 250 per annum.

AFFORESTATION IN BRITISH ISLES.

NEW SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

LONDON, August 27th.

Considerable progress is being made in afforestation in Great Britain. Forty-four thousand acres have been acquired for planting, and negotiations are proceeding to acquire a further forty-seven thousand. The School of Forestry for the training of ex-Servicemen opens in September in New Forest. A similar school is already open at Dunkeld.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

TO MEET IN COLOMBO IN 1922.

NEW YORK, August 28th.

Sir Edward Thorpe has been nominated President of the British Association meeting in Edinburgh in 1921. It is understood that, in continuation of the policy of occasional visits to the outlying portions of the British Empire, the Association meets in Colombo in 1922.

IRISH OUTLOOK.

RIOTING IN BELFAST.

LONDON, August 28th.

There was a recrudescence of rioting in Belfast in which sixteen houses were burnt, ten were damaged and twenty looted. Two people were killed, and forty-six arrested. Many of the police were injured. The trouble reached its height in a battle between rival mobs, which the Police and the troops endeavoured to separate. Fighting continued despite the shots fired overhead, until an armoured car arrived. Then the mob scattered. The military authorities are now enrolling Special Constables.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST POLICE.

LONDON, August 27th.

Fierce fighting continues in Belfast over a larger area than last month. Unionist workers leaving the mills in a Nationalist district were attacked, and several were severely injured. Numerous cases of incendiarism are reported. The fire brigade had to deal with thirty fires, chiefly in liquor premises. A number of Co-operative creameries in Limerick and Tipperary have been burned down.

Sir Horace Plunkett has telegraphed to Sir Hamar Greenwood asserting that these outrages are committed by the military or the Police, as acts of reprisal.

The *Westminster Gazette's* Cork correspondent says three lorries of uniformed men, believed to have been recently recruited for the Police, arrived early in the morning at Knocklong, Limerick, and set Cleve's Creamery ablaze.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS REVENGE.

LONDON, August 28th.

As reprisal for the murder of a comrade, yesterday the Cameron Highlanders at Queensdown had a sortie at the barracks in the evening, and attacked and wrecked houses and businesses of Sinn Féin. Troops and Police were called out to quell the rioting and firing continued till a late hour.

APPEAL PROVES FUTILE.

LONDON, August 28th.

As regards Mr. Howard's appeal of clemency for the Lord Mayor of Cork and others, it is understood that, owing to the nature of the case, His Majesty has consulted his Ministers and would not exercise the prerogative of clemency without doing so. It is declared this evening that the Government's policy has not changed. Apparently, this is regarded as disposing of the appeal.

The official view is that the Lord Mayor's offence is too grave to justify release, merely because he refused food. Meanwhile, it is reported that a party of hunger-strikers, en route to London from Queensdown by a destroyer, were provided with and ate a hearty dinner.

AGITATION IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, August 28th.

A number of women have picketed the British Consulate in New York protesting against the imprisonment of the Lord Mayor of Cork. The police did not interfere.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LORD MAYOR'S CASE.

LONDON, August 28th.

Replying to the appeal by the sister of the Lord Mayor of Cork for the latter's release, Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed: "It is with profound regret that I hear of the pain inflicted on you by the determination of your brother to starve himself. It is impossible for the Government to make any exception in his case. Were they to do so, it would break down the administration of law in the United Kingdom, for all prisoners would claim the same privilege."

The Premier has also issued a statement emphasizing the foregoing views and pointing out that the recent release of hunger-strikers in Ireland was followed by an outbreak of cruel murder and outrage without any protest from the political organisation to which the Lord Mayor belonged. He declares that the very crime of which Mr. McSwiney was convicted indicated that he was concerned in the conspiracy against the Constabulary whom it is the first duty of the Government to protect. He concludes by saying that every invitation to the Irish Nationalists to discuss a peaceable settlement has been spurned, and the Government's latest offer, made in Parliament on the date of adjournment, was scornfully rejected. The Premier adds: "We are driven to fight against the claim of the complete secession of Ireland, north and south, from the Empire. This claim we can never recognise."

APPEAL TO THE KING.

LONDON, August 28th.

Mr. Redmond Howard, nephew of the late Mr. John Redmond, last evening, sent to His Majesty an appeal begging for clemency as regards Irishmen who are on the verge of death from hunger-striking. The King replied at 7 o'clock in the evening that the appeal will receive immediate and careful attention.

LONDON, August 28th. Dublin Castle has issued a statement showing that documents seized when the Lord Mayor of Cork was arrested proved that a meeting of Commandants of the Cork Brigade of the Republican Army was being held simultaneously with or under the cover of the Sinn Féin Arbitration Court, over which the Lord Mayor was presiding. Mr. Griffith, acting President of Sinn Féin, has telegraphed to the heads of all States of the world drawing attention to the circumstances of the arrest and detention of the Lord Mayor, Mr. McSwiney, Mr. P. M. P.

LATEST CABLES.

ATTACK ON CONSULATES.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN BRESLAU.

BERLIN, August 27th.

A crowd of German Nationalists stormed the French and the Polish Consulates at Breslau, and destroyed the furniture and archives.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S APOLOGY.

BERLIN, August 28th.

It is officially stated that a representative of the Foreign Office called on the French Ambassador and the Polish Charge d'Affaires and expressed the regret of the German Government regarding the events at Breslau.

COAL FOR THE ENTENTE.

DELIVERIES UPTO STIPULATED QUANTITY.

BERLIN, August 24th.

A message from Essen says it is understood that obligatory deliveries of coal to the Entente by the Rheinisch-Westfälischen mines in the middle of August almost reached the stipulated quantity, and this level is being maintained.

PORTUGAL CRISIS.

DISSOLUTION FORESHADOWED.

LISBON, August 24th.

The newspaper *Opiniao* states that the belief is gaining ground of a dissolution and that fresh elections are to take place.

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS.

NEW LEGISLATION FORESHADOWED.

MELBOURNE, August 28th.

Replying to a question in the House of Representatives on the subject of the method of levying customs duties on imports from the Continent at par value of the Continental currency, Mr. Hughes foreshadowed legislation which would remedy the disadvantages under which France and other countries are labouring and simultaneously protect Commonwealth interests without handicapping America.

BANK OF FRANCE.

CHANGE OF GOVERNOR.

PARIS, August 28th.

M. Palain has resigned the post of Governor of the Bank of France and has been appointed honorary Governor. M. Robineau, Director-General of the Discount Bank, succeeds him in the governorship.

REVIVAL OF TITLES.

ARMY ORDER ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, August 28th.

An Army Order announced that it has been decided to revive the titles of Commanders-in-Chief of the Aldershot, Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern and Western Commands.

U.S. SHIPPING RATES.

ALL ROUND INCREASES SANCTIONED.

WASHINGTON, August 25th.

The United States Shipping Board has authorized increases in freight rates for water transport from 20 to 40 per cent. and passenger charges from 20 to 35 per cent. The increases will affect both the coastal and the lake shipping.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

SIR PERCY COX LEAVES FOR BAGDAD.

LONDON, August 28th.

In view of the unsettled condition in Mesopotamia Sir Percy Cox, the new Administrator, has accelerated his departure and left for Bagdad to-day.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARABS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

LONDON, August 28th.

A War Office communiqué states that the area north-east of Bagdad continues quiet and the Mosul and Bagdad areas normal. There has been no further fighting in the Middle Euphrates. The blockhouse system along the Urulish railway is completed. In the course of punitive operations, severe losses were inflicted on the Arabs by gunfire from the Sikhs and a charge by Indian Lancers.

Persian Cossacks in North-West Persia defeated the Reds at Rustamabad, the latter fleeing in a rout northwards.

(Continued on page 6.)

FAR EASTERN CABLES.

REAR-ADMIRAL LIDA.

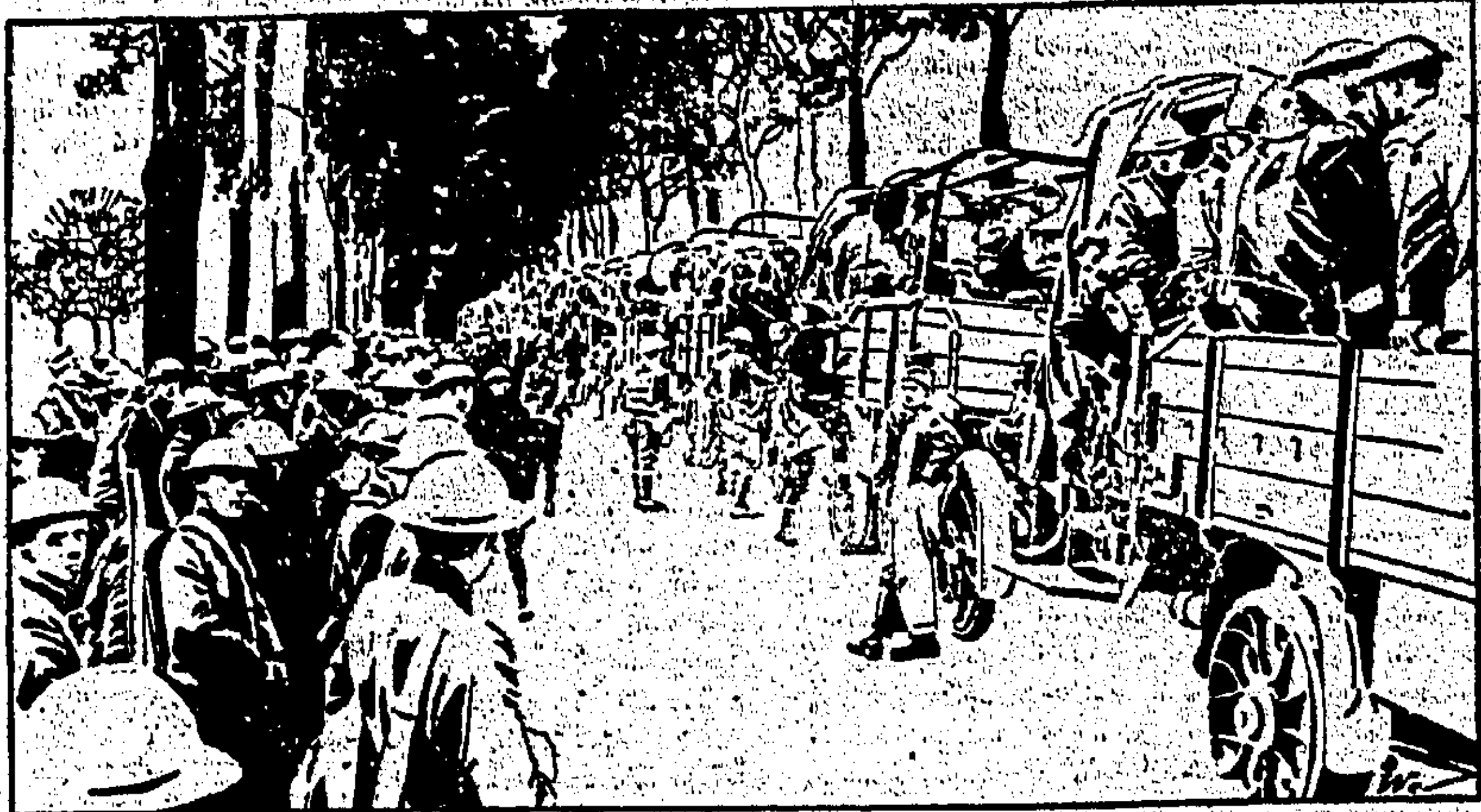
LONDON, August 28th.

Rear-Admiral Lida has left London for Tokyo.

AMBASSADOR MATSU.

LONDON, August 28th.

The Times Paris correspondent says it is expected that Ambassador Matsui will resign in a month's time and that Mr. Matsui's services and personality are highly prized.



On road west of Moulins, France, July 30, 1912. With Motor Lorry this Army reached its objective in half a day. It would have needed three times as long with horses—and there up how many more horses would be needed just to haul the lorry!

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In one day, a two-ton Packard Motor Lorry will do all the hauling that four horses can do in three days.

Each horse should have 33 pounds of fodder each day—400 pounds of food for the horses; while the Packard Lorry will do the work on 16 or 18 gallons of petrol and less than a quart of lubricating oil.

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CABLES

(Continued from page 5.)

LATEST CABLES

(THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENT)

JONES SHIPPING ACT.

APPREHENSIONS IN AMERICA

LONDON, August 29th.
The Daily Telegraph's New York correspondent says that Americans are becoming apprehensive lest any attempt to carry out the Jones Shipping Act may force a retaliatory alliance upon Great Britain and Japan. It is expected that any attempt to apply discriminatory rates will be met by France, Great Britain and Japan with a rate-cutting war in which Americans will not be able to compete. It is freely predicted that the Bill will be amended at the next session of Congress.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

PROCLAMATION SIGNED IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, August 27th.
A proclamation officially announcing the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment (relating to woman suffrage), which becomes the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution, has been signed by Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State.

BETHELEHEM MOTORS CORPORATION.

IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25th.
A receiver has been appointed for the Bethlehem Motors Corporation whose assets are \$4,900,000 and liabilities \$3,000,000. Its difficulties are due to insufficient working capital.

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION.

WASHINGTON, August 24th.
The Department of Commerce announced that the Explosive Trades, Limited, has acquired a \$25,000,000 interest in the General Motors Corporation.

NEW AUSTRIAN COMPANY. DUTCH CAPITALISTS TAKE A HAND.

LONDON, August 27th.
Dutch capitalists have acquired an interest in the new joint stock company Treuga formed with a nominal capital of 30,000 kronen at Vienna, under the auspices of the Austrian Government, to act as an intermediary between foreign capital and Austrian manufacturers. For this purpose, a Dutch company, "The Reconstruction Bank for Austria," with a capital of 10,000,000 florins has been founded.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES. WRESTLING RESULTS.

ANTWERP, August 28th.
The final classification of the Catch-as-Catch-can Wrestling shows the following results:—United States, 9; Finland, 8; Sweden, 5; Switzerland, 5; Great Britain, 2.

WATER-POLO FINAL.

ANTWERP, August 28th.
In the Water Polo final, England beat Belgium by 3 to 2 goals.

EARLIER CABLES

AMERICAN SUCCESSSES.

ANTWERP, August 28th.
The following Olympic finals have been decided:

Ladies' 100 Metres Swimming Race—1, Miss Ethelble Bleibrey (America); 2, Miss Quest (America); 3, Miss Scroth (America). Time—1 min. 13.4 sec.

400 Metres Breast Stroke—1, Malroth (Sweden); 2, Henning (Sweden); 3, Aaltonen (Sweden). Time—5 min. 31.4 sec.

1,500 Metres—1, Ross (America); 2, Vernot (Canada); 3, Beaupaire (Australia). Time—22 min. 23.1 sec.

Men's ordinary diving was won by Wallman (Sweden).

BUSINESS SLUMP PREDICTED AMERICA EXPECTED TO SUFFER

LONDON, August 28th.
Dr. Clapham, at the British Association meeting at Cardiff, prophesied a great industrial and commercial slump. He was of the opinion that America would suffer more than Great Britain. The slump was more certain in America, because her position bears most resemblance to England's in 1815-17. He dwelt on the effects of America's changing from a debtor country before the war to a creditor country now; also on the effects of her trade with wine-exporting France as a result of the adoption of the "dry" policy.

A Genuine Remedy for INDIGESTION

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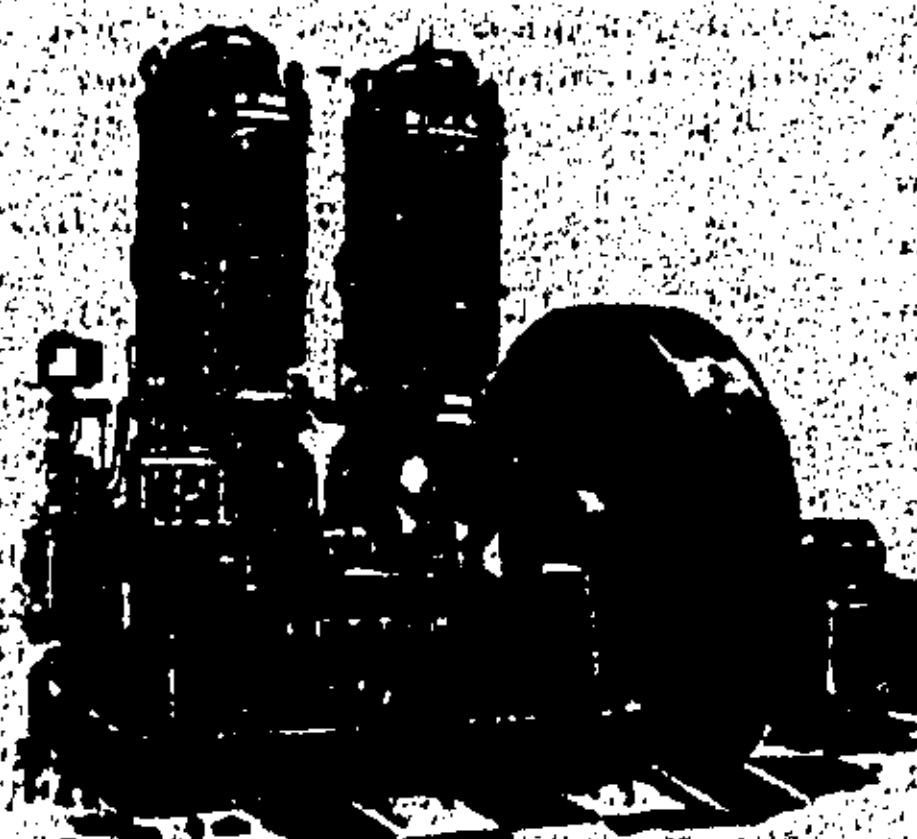
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TIBODAS	JAVA	9th Sept.	14th Sept.	SHANGHAI
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	12th Sept.	18th Sept.	YOKOHAMA
TJILEBOET	JAPAN	12th Sept.	14th Sept.	JAVA
BENGKALIS	MANILA	14th Sept.	17th Sept.	JAVA

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SWATOW & HANGKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 31st Aug.	Noon	
SHANGHAI	"YUNGHOW"	On 31st Aug.	Noon	
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 31st Aug.	2 P.M.	
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YUNGHOW"	On 31st Aug.	4 P.M.	

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DR. VINTA	Oct. 1st	10 A.M.

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"DILWARA"	6,400	13th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	6,000	15th Sept.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"NANKIN"	6,900	17th Sept.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"KANGAR"	6,900	19th Sept.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"ALIPORE"	6,900	21st Sept.	Madras, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" ... 1,100 ... 24th Sept. ... Madras, London & Antwerp

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA" ... 7,000 ... 25th Sept. ... Madras, London & Antwerp

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DILWARA" ... 6,400 ... 1st Sept. Noon ... Shanghai Only
"KANOWNA" ... 7,000 ... 7th Sept. ... Kobe direct
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Shippers and Bill of Lading are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parade Mourning, not more than 14th & 15th will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 days previous to sailing.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival date, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after 14 days have passed the Godown.

For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handicrafts, etc., apply to—
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Regular fortnightly service between at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Odeco, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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KEELUNG & SWATOW & AMOI

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Messrs. GOSNOLD & DODD,
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T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE FATEWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINTO MARU	22,000	Sept. 8th
YAMATO MARU	22,000	Sept. 17th
KURE MARU	22,000	Sept. 30th
SIBERIA MARU	22,000	Oct. 13th
YAMATO MARU	22,000	Oct. 26th

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALIN, CREW, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARIKA & IQUIQUE.

TRUNK BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANTO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th
ANTO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:
Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

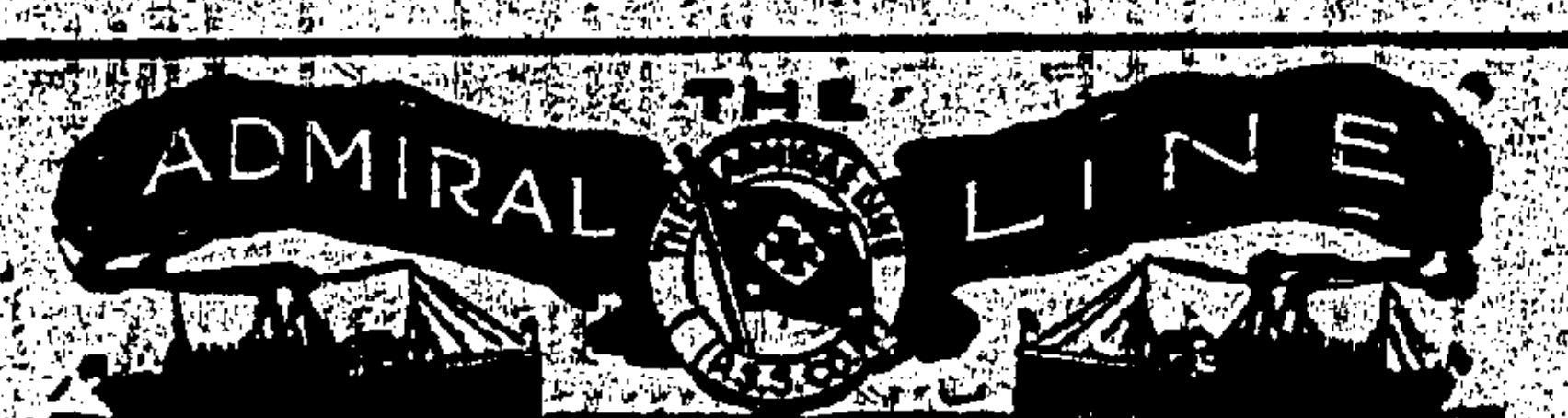
DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000	On or about 4th Sept.
	"PORTHO" 10,000	On or about 4th Oct.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ, PORT SAID.
"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 ... On or about 14th Sept.
"PAUL LECAT" 22,000 ... On or about 24th Sept.

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Queen's Building.



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Last half of August: For San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan.

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